

Treatment with Structure Report for "Züriputsch by Bernhard Hirzel"**Scene #1 - Bernhard writing a letter to Bluntschli**

Bernhard writes a letter to Bluntschli, informing about his decision to suicied and justifying this action as a rational one.

He uses this occasion to review his whole lifestory and to honour his friendship with Bluntschli.

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Resolve -- Change

Before the Züriputsch, Bernhard believed in the possiblity that he could overcome the family curse, that he is the solution, the savior.

After the Züriputsch, he believes rather to be the problem, that has to eliminated. He thinks that he failed and that he would be unable to fulfil ever life's quest to become different than his father (different in the sense of better).

Scene #2 - A renound family

Berhard remembers the great times of his family and the country, when there where still great men. This has changed since the French Revolution.

The number of talented man grows, what alerts of a soon decay.

Referenced Story Points:

Plot Information: Goal -- How Things are Changing

The goal is to keep to the covenant, to find redemption after the covenant has been broken by the French Revolution.

Progress and the overcoming of the "curse".

Scene #3 - The becoming of his father

Bernhard remembers stories about his father's childhood.

There is already a conflict between his father and his grand-father. The father has a pragmatic, economic interest, the grand-father preferes an office in the state, military or similar.

Hes fathers was not well educated and coarsen by the lack of fatherly care and understanding. A convenience marriage would even make things worse.

Referenced Story Points:

Main Character: Concern -- Playing a Role

"Bei dem letzten Säkulum-Wechsel zeigte sich aber eine Erscheinung, welche wie es gewiss ist im Völkerleben so auch im Familienleben ein Vorzeichen des baldigen Untergangs zu sein scheint; "

"Und wirklich gibt es gegenwärtig, trotz der grossen Zahl von Familiengliedern keinen einzigen Hirzel mehr, der in irgendwelcher Beziehung irgendwelche Bedeutung hätte, "

"Da die in ihrem Stolze verletzte Familie sah, dass der Kopf des Jungen nicht zu brechen war, so suchte sie ihn wenigstens pekuniär sicher zu stellen und gab ihn bei einem Handwerker in die Lehre, der ein grosses Vermögen und eine einzige Tochter hatte.

Beachte hier, mein Lieber, das stufenweise Degenerieren meiner Branche. Hätte mein Grossvater statt einer reichen, ungebildeten eine weniger reiche, gebildete Frau aus seinem Stande gewählt, so würde letztere die Erziehung ihres Sohnes gewiss nicht so sehr vernachlässigt haben; "

"Ich hörte wieder deutlich die Stimme, die in meiner frühen Jugend mir zugerufen: „Der Fluch von den Eltern her drückt dich zu Boden; du bist bestimmt zum Untergang!“ "

"Indessen konnte ich doch noch beten und betete, nicht um Leben und Glück, sondern um Gelegenheit, durch Tod oder Unglück andern noch nützlich zu werden. – "

"Mein einziger Trost war, ich wisse es ja längst, dass ich zum Untergang geboren sei."

Main vs. Impact: Concern -- Impulsive Responses

Johannes impulse is not to get involved with emotional, spiritual or religious issues.

Bernhards impulse is not to concern about economic affairs.

Bernhards position as a man of the church, his involvement with the Strauss affair and the Züriputsch, finally force Johannes to concern about religious issues, even though, it is only by paying Bernhards love affairs, in order to save the family's reputation.

Bernhard's mismanagement of money finally makes it impossible to him, to live up to his ideals.

Scene #4 - Unhappy home

The marriage of his parents is unhappy, even brutal.

A lustful, irresponsible mother and a drunk, gambling father.

The father abuses of his oldest son and neglects the needs of Bernhard.

The existence of a daughter is silenced in the story.

Referenced Story Points:

Main vs. Impact: Throughline -- Fixed Attitude

Their conflict is about the right goals in life and how to conduct their lives.

Johannes Hirzel believes that money is the most important in life. He thinks that everything can be achieved by hard work.

Bernhard Hirzel believes that love is the most important in life. He believes that goodness and beauty can overcome anything.

Scene #5 - The mother

Magaretha Bürkli

Referenced Story Points:

Margaretha Bürkli: Description

Margaretha Bürkli is a capricious, musically gifted, from a good home, spoiled.

Has a rhetorical talent, a good heart and is thoughtless.

She lacks power of will.

She has no interest in order and hygienics.

Scene #6 - The brother

Johannes Hirzel

Referenced Story Points:

Johannes Hirzel III: Description

Bernhard's unloved brother.

Scene #7 - Justification for relevance of family background

Why telling this story?

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Judgment -- Bad

All his efforts have brought no result. Whatever he does, he makes things only worse.

Scene #8 - Mission 1: change the mother

Bernhard tries to convince his mother to change her immoral behavior.

Referenced Story Points:

Main Character: Concern -- Playing a Role

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"Da die in ihrem Stolze verletzte Familie sah, dass der Kopf des Jungen nicht zu brechen war, so suchte sie ihn wenigstens pekuniär sicher zu stellen und gab ihn bei einem Handwerker in die Lehre, der ein grosses Vermögen und eine einzige Tochter hatte. Beachte hier, mein Lieber, das stufenweise Degenerieren meiner Branche. Hätte mein Grossvater statt einer reichen, ungebildeten eine weniger reiche, gebildete Frau aus seinem Stande gewählt, so würde letztere die Erziehung ihres Sohnes gewiss nicht so sehr vernachlässigt haben; "

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"Mein einziger Trost war, ich wisse es ja längst, dass ich zum Untergang geboren sei."

Scene #9 - Bernhard' studies beginning love for books

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Problem-Solving Style -- Intuitive

Bernhard is driven by sympathy, what he defines as "love", and feelings.

He connects the destiny of Switzerland with the decay of his family and his personal disastrous situation

He only fights, if his fight is approved and supported by others.

The leverage point that could restore a balance is the love and acceptance of others.

He seeks fulfillment.

He concentrates on "why" he participated and the situation ("When"). That's how he justifies his actions.

He looks for a very broad context (the origin of the family curse).

His suicide is an aesthetic tool that rounds up the picture of tragic drama. The sacrifice for love, etc.

Scene #10 - Bernhard's own sensuality

First erotic experiences

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Limit -- Optionlock

Bernhard has only a limited number of options to overcome the effects of society's pressure on him.

He tries to adapt, changes his goals, even though this requires limiting his economic resources.

He relies on the parents economic resources.

He finds relieve in carnal love, and romantic love experiences.

He engages in actions which are honoured by the "love of the people".

He is not able to overcome his ideals for pragmatic reasons, he cannot compromise on this.

Scene #11 - Science a new love

Bernhard studies and finds good teachers who motivate academic ambition as a catalysator of his unhappiness and give him a purpose in life.

The ideal world becomes a central role.

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Scene #12 - The confirmation day

The father gets angry seing mother and son praying.

Referenced Story Points:

Johannes Hirzel II: Activities

Did not study, had a practical training.

Grows up in company of "rough" people.

Marries the daughter of the master craftman who teaches him.

He does not control his finances, not keep books.

He becomes rich through business.

That makes him wanton.

He becomes a tyrann at home, and is foxed by the servants.

He beats his wife and her mother. The mother becomes a paraplegic or similar.

Money becomes his only interest.

Hates his oldest son, because he suspects him to be illegitimate.

He is an alcoholic and gambles.
Throws money under the servants to provoke "Bacchernalien".
The day of Bernhard's confirmation, Johannes gets angry about the common praier of mother and son, and tiers them away, out of the room.
He has no understanding for Bernhards interest in philosophy, especially in books.
Demands from his wife to stop her affair with the servant.
Gives credit to his son.
Supports Bernhards basic needs. Hosts his son and his son's family in his house.
Avoids a larger affair, helping Bernhard.
Distributes bad rumours about Bernhard.
Suffers "Schwindel".

Scene #13 - The father's veneration to money

The father cannot convince the mother to give up her lover and concludes that the only valuable thing in life is money.

Referenced Story Points:

Johannes Hirzel II: Activities
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Scene #14 - The innocent sacrifice

Bernhard makes Bluntschli understand that this background was the cause of the later situation. He wished to change things through his sacrifice.

Referenced Story Points:

Main vs. Impact: Issue -- Value

Scene #15 - Marie from Augsburg

Bernhard falls in love with Marie from Augsburg. But he finds out that his friend Johann Jakob Horner is also in love with her.

Therefore, he forces himself to love Marie's sister, who is four years older than Bernhard. He recognizes that this is not the right thing to do and therefore has no sexual relation with this girl.

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Approach -- Be-er

He forces himself to love Elise, instead of fighting for his first love.

He accepts the position as a parish, instead of fighting for a position as theologian (perhaps going abroad?).

He accepts the money of his father, rather than learning to approach financial affairs in a more balanced way.

Scene #16 - Death of the grandmother

The death of the grand-mother has great impact on Bernhard. He swears to vengeance her.

Referenced Story Points:

Main vs. Impact: Issue -- Value

Scene #17 - 19 years old

The 19th year of Bernhard's life seems meaningless to him. This rounded up by the premonition by some friend who tells him that he might become a devil.

Referenced Story Points:

Main Character: Throughline -- Manipulation

Bernhard sees the world in a state of decay, especially his family under curse which affects himself. It is his mission in life to overcome this curse and find redemption for him, his family and his country.

Scene #18 - Bernhard's marriage

Again Bernhard falls in love, but the girl, later Mrs. Sprüngli-Tobler is already promised to another. Therefore, he conforms with the sister.

This marriage is completely incompatible.

Soon, the wife finds out that his best friend is the Bluntschli, a family which has great conflict with the Toblers.

When Bluntschli invites Bernhard and Elise Tobler to his home, short before Bluntschli's marriage, the situation escalates.

Bernhard takes party for Bluntschli and Elise will not forgive him.

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Approach -- Be-er
He forces himself to love Elise, instead of fighting for his first love.
He accepts the position as a parish, instead of fighting for a positions as theolocigian (perhaps going abroad?).
He accepts the money of his father, rather than learning to approach financial affairs in a more balanced way.

Scene #19 - Academic life (21-23 years)

He tells about his studies at the university and in Berlin.
The "love" protects him from lust.

Referenced Story Points:

Main vs. Impact: Issue -- Value

Scene #20 - Economics forces over love

The family Tobler goes bankrupt. For that reason Bernhard feels that he could not solve his fiancé with Elise.
He thinks that he would have been more succesful in his academic life without his wife.
He rejects accusations for having spent much money at the university.

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Approach -- Be-er
He forces himself to love Elise, instead of fighting for his first love.
He accepts the position as a parish, instead of fighting for a positions as theolocigian (perhaps going abroad?).
He accepts the money of his father, rather than learning to approach financial affairs in a more balanced way.

Scene #21 - Marriage, life in Enge

Father gives not sufficient economic support to Bernhard, according Berhard.
Bad start for the marriage, economic income of Bernhard is not enough.

Referenced Story Points:

Main vs. Impact: Concern -- Impulsive Responses
Johannes impulse is not to get involved with emotional, spiritual or religious issues.
Bernhards impulse is not to concern about economic affairs.
Bernhards position as a man of the church, his envolvment with the Strauss affair and the Züriputsch, finally force Johannes to cocern about religious issues, even though, it is only by paying Bernhards love affairs, in order to safe the family's reputation.
Bernhard's mismanagement of money finally makes it impossible to him, to live up to his ideals.

Scene #22 - Honeymoon

During the honeymoon in Mannheim, his wife becomes an epileptic attack. He stumbles over her. She will use this incident against him.

Referenced Story Points:

Synopses: OS Backstory

Bernhard accepts a position that doesn't suit his character (parish).

He rejects his wife and is not able to live in peace with her, which later causes bad rumours from his wife and her relatives.

He has an affair with a maiden, this is later used by another maiden in order to make him pay for her illegitimate son.

He has another affair with Anna and with Marie at the same time. This creates an image of an impulsive man.

His wife rejects to live with him.

He involves in the Züriputsch.

He is thoughtless in financial affairs. Falls ill, and cannot pay back a credit. This decreases his reputation even more.

He mismanages financial affairs of the school (?)

He suicides. That is how he enters as a psychopat in history.

Scene #23 - Elise Tobler

She is cool and distant.

She detests disorder, thoughtlessness and erotic demands in Bernhard.

"Hits" Bernhard with a stocking in 1837.

Opposes against the divorce.

Referenced Story Points:

Elise Tobler: Activities

Meets Bernhard for the first time when she is 16.

Is hurt by Bernhard and will not forgive him.

Suffers some form of epileptic or neurotic attacks.

She is cool and distant.

She detests disorder, thoughtlessness and erotic demands in Bernhard.

"Hits" Bernhard with a stocking in 1837.

Opposes against the divorce.

Discovers a suspicious letter in Bernhards clothes.

She is decent in her clothing but likes (too much) an elegant decoration and furniture of the house.

She is moode.

She sends Bernhard to buy curtains with the maiden.

Travels six month to Tirol.

Perceives rumours on her return.

Decides not to live anymore with Bernhard.

Cleans Bernhard's office up and throws important documents away.

Scene #24 - Misunderstanding about Mrs. Briel

Discovers a suspicious letter in Bernhards clothes.

She uses this against him later in her divorce.

Referenced Story Points:

Elise Tobler: Activities

Meets Bernhard for the first time when she is 16.

Is hurt by Bernhard and will not forgive him.

Suffers some form of epileptic or neurotic attacks.

She is cool and distant.

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Travels six month to Tirol.

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Cleans Bernhard's office up and throws important documents away.

Scene #25 - Turn: beginning of desaster

Illness in 1835, 1843 Samenfluss

implication of cousin Muralt cause by haemorrhoides.

Referenced Story Points:

Main Character: Problem -- Proven

Bernhard tries to demonstrate that he is cosidering/responsible (not thoughtless) the situation of others by:

paying money to his lovers, even recognizing children which are not his.

Taking the leadership of the Züriputsch.

Scene #26 - Application for the position as parish

Bernhard applies for a position in Pfäffkon as parish.

He tries to fulfil his role, his compromise,

He recognizes this later as a mistake.

Referenced Story Points:

Plot Information: Goal -- How Things are Changing

The goal is to keep to the covenant, to find redemption after the covenant has been broken by the French Revolution.

Progress and the overcoming of the "curse".

Scene #27 - The maiden M.H.

Due to his wife's moodiness, Bernhard accompanies a maiden (later known as M.H.) to buy some stuff for the house in Zürich.
They start an affair.

Referenced Story Points:

Main vs. Impact: Concern -- Impulsive Responses
Johannes' impulse is not to get involved with emotional, spiritual or religious issues.
Bernhard's impulse is not to concern about economic affairs.
Bernhard's position as a man of the church, his involvement with the Strauss affair and the Züriputsch, finally force Johannes to concern about religious issues, even though, it is only by paying Bernhard's love affairs, in order to save the family's reputation.
Bernhard's mismanagement of money finally makes it impossible for him, to live up to his ideals.

Scene #28 - Start in Pfäffikon

Even the father gives him some money for the start in Pfäffikon, but Bernhard is not satisfied because it is "only" a credit.
The more, Bernhard feels lifted up by the institution ceremonial.

Referenced Story Points:

Main vs. Impact: Issue -- Value

Scene #29 - The brand of Pfäffikon.

Bernhard is very busy in supporting and counselling people after the brand of Pfäffikon.

Referenced Story Points:

Synopses: M/I Backstory
Bernhard tries to escape his loveless home and dedicates his life to the opposite, not economy but philosophy.
Bernhard cannot make a dignified living from his studies and relies on his parents' money.
He also needs to accept a more pragmatic position.
This mingles him into a chain of revolutionary successes and personal morally indecent episodes.
His father is more and more reluctant to support him economically.
He finally has to give up his position as parish and finds no option what to live on.
He stays without economic resources, indirectly giving right to his father that "money comes first".

Scene #30 - Maiden M. H. expects a child

Maiden M.H. expects a child.
According to Bernhard, she is an publicly known whore and the child is not from him, but he pays anyway for the costs.

Referenced Story Points:

Main Character: Problem -- Proven
Bernhard tries to demonstrate that he is considering/responsible (not thoughtless) the

situation of others by:
 paying money to his lovers, even recognizing children which are not his.
 Taking the leadership of the Züriputsch.

Scene #31 - Brother Johannes returns from Russia

Borther Johannes returns from Russia and is hired for services in the Napolionic Army, as a common soldier.

The father does not want to pay for the position of an Offizier.
 Therefore, pays Bernhard.

Referenced Story Points:

Main vs. Impact: Issue -- Value

Scene #32 - Threats as reaction to the affair with M.H.

Bernhard is threatened due to the story with M.H.
 He is slowly increasing his debts.
 He suffers anxiety.
 But he never takes money from the church.

Referenced Story Points:

Main Character: Throughline -- Manipulation
 Bernhard sees the world in a state of decay, especially his family under curse which affects himself. It is his mission in life to overcome this curse and find redemption for him, his family and his country.

Scene #33 - Bernhard's effort to defend his cause

Bernhard's effort to defend his cause against Grossrat Zimmermann in 1839 and 1842.
 This causes further costs.
 But he justifies this.
 Did he consider his role as "Hausvater"?
 Who is willing to sacrifice his life, also sacrifices his money, for the ideal.

Referenced Story Points:

Main Character: Concern -- Playing a Role
 "Bei dem letzten Säkulum-Wechsel zeigte sich aber eine Erscheinung, welche wie es gewiss ist im Völkerleben so auch im Familienleben ein Vorzeichen des baldigen Untergangs zu sein scheint; "
 "Und wirklich gibt es gegenwärtig, trotz der grossen Zahl von Familiengliedern keinen einzigen Hirzel mehr, der in irgendwelcher Beziehung irgendwelche Bedeutung hätte, "
 "Da die in ihrem Stolze verletzte Familie sah, dass der Kopf des Jungen nicht zu brechen war, so suchte sie ihn wenigstens pekuniär sicher zu stellen und gab ihn bei einem Handwerker in die Lehre, der ein grosses Vermögen und eine einzige Tochter hatte. Beachte hier, mein Lieber, das stufenweise Degenerieren meiner Branche. Hätte mein Grossvater statt einer reichen, ungebildeten eine weniger reiche, gebildete Frau aus seinem Stande gewählt, so würde letztere die Erziehung ihres Sohnes gewiss nicht so sehr vernachlässigt haben; "
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 "Indessen konnte ich doch noch beten und betete, nicht um Leben und Glück, sondern

um Gelegenheit, durch Tod oder Unglück andern noch nützlich zu werden. – "
 "Mein einziger Trost war, ich wisse es ja längst, dass ich zum Untergang geboren sei."

Main vs. Impact: Issue -- Value

Scene #34 - Return to science

Bernhard dedicates his efforts to the academic life and his role as parish.

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Approach -- Be-er

He forces himself to love Elise, instead of fighting for his first love.

He accepts the position as a parish, instead of fighting for a positions as theolocigian (perhaps going abroad?).

He accepts the money of his father, rather than learning to approach financial affairs in a more balanced way.

Overall: Throughline -- Situation

Bernhard Hirzel becomes active, looks for opportunities to apply his talent and to get involved in concret needs of his time. He teaches, he councils, he leads the people to where he believes they want and need to go.

Bluntschli, supports his friend Bernhard, advices him, analyses laws and works on improving different political and administrative aspects.

Elise Tobler, cares for her son all alone, makes up her life and looks after herself.

Margaretha Bürkli, cares for her son, supports him economically.

Marie Welti cares for Bernhard, ...

Johannes Hirzel, works hard in order to progress economically.

Main Character: Concern -- Playing a Role

"Bei dem letzten Säkulum-Wechsel zeigte sich aber eine Erscheinung, welche wie es gewiss ist im Völkerleben so auch im Familienleben ein Vorzeichen des baldigen Untergangs zu sein scheint; "

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"Mein einziger Trost war, ich wisse es ja längst, dass ich zum Untergang geboren sei."

Scene #35 - The stinky maiden

Bernhard and his wife had a stinky maide, whon in 1842 accuses him for an affair from which a pregnancy results.

She manages, through the manipulation of Bernhard's brother and parents to force him to pay.

This payment is interpreted by the people as recognition of guilt for indecent behavior and makes his position as parish in Pfäffikon impossible.

But Bernhard is thoughtless and stays there.

Referenced Story Points:

Main Character: Problem -- Proven

Bernhard tries to demonstrate that he is considering/responsible (not thoughtless) the situation of others by:

paying money to his lovers, even recognizing children which are not his.

Taking the leadership of the Züriputsch.

Scene #36 - a beautiful maiden

1843. A new maiden, enters the household. Elise Tobler travels for six month to Tirol.

Bernhard starts a love affair with her.

She becomes pregnant and the rumouring starts even earlier.

It gives a scandal when his wife returns from Tirol.

He pays for all the costs of the birth of the little boy Albert. The child later dies early.

The maiden finds a husband and gets married.

More depts.

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Driver -- Action

As soon as Bernhard starts his position in the parish of Pfäffikon, he has to help resolving the peoples problems after a great fire.

When the conflict around Strauss is growing, he feels propelled to accept the leadership of the troops.

When the rumours about "foreign troops" become dangerously serious, he feels he must ring the bells.

When the Dragoner start attacking the rural people, he motivates them to go forward.

When a young girl (Marie) falls in love with her, he engages in this love relationship without considerations of the consequences.

When everything seems to become more complicated, he feels that he can only give up, and takes his life.

Scene #37 - "last act" Rösli

After he has to leave Pfäffikon, Bernhard falls into a depression. The accusations, persecutions, threats and rumours...

He invites his wife to return, but she rejects...

So he starts a love affair with the maiden Rösli.

But Rösli just plays with him.

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Driver -- Action

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 When everything seems to become more complicated, he feels that he can only give up, and takes his life.

Scene #38 - the 17-years old Anna H.

Upset with Rösli, he starts another affair with the 17-year old sister of the "beautiful Maiden", called Anna H., who had born little Albert.

Since Albert is in bad condition, health, he justifies his affair with the need for a heir.
 He makes a deal with the parents of the young girl.

He sends her to a tailor apprenticeship.
 She becomes Bleichsucht and Bernhard pays for her treatment.

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Scene #39 - my grates fight, my greatest guilt

Bernhard meets Marie Welti, falls in love and starts parallel to Anna a love affair with her.

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Driver -- Action
 As soon as Bernhard starts his position in the parish of Pfäffikon, he has to help resolving the peoples problems after a great fire.
 When the conflict around Strauss is growing, he feels propelled to accept the leadership of the troops.
 When the rumours about "foreign troops" become dangerously serious, he feels he must ring the bells.
 When the Dragoner start attacking the rural people, he motivates them to go forward.
 When a young girl (Marie) falls in love with her, he engages in this love relationship without considerations of the consequences.
 When everything seems to become more complicated, he feels that he can only give up, and takes his life.

Scene #40 - Marie Welti

Bernhard describes Marie Welti

Referenced Story Points:

Marie Welti: Description

Marie Welti is mentally lively, cheerful, a childlike being which she combines with unconditional surrender, the most open sincerity and a powerful disposition to sacrifice. She is Bernhard's femal ideal.

Scene #41 - A decision

Bernhard tells Marie the truth and decides to stay only with her.

She accepts to his surprise.

The relation with Anna is resolved.

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Resolve -- Change

Before the Züriputsch, Bernhard believed in the possibility that he could overcome the family curse, that he is the solution, the savior.

After the Züriputsch, he believes rather to be the problem, that has to be eliminated. He thinks that he failed and that he would be unable to fulfil ever life's quest to become different than his father (different in the sense of better).

Scene #42 - Money issues

Für meinen Bruder kaufte ich, um denselben vom Wortzeichen zu befreien, von Büchsenmacher mehrere Wechsel im Wert von circa 1100 fl
but the brother loses the money

Bernhard makes a financial balance of his life...

"Denn tausendmal lieber liesse ich mich töten als mir die Ehre rauben; "

Referenced Story Points:

Johannes Hirzel III: Description

Bernhard's unloved brother.

Overall: Throughline -- Situation

Bernhard Hirzel becomes active, looks for opportunities to apply his talent and to get involved in concrete needs of his time. He teaches, he counsels, he leads the people to where he believes they want and need to go.

Bluntschli, supports his friend Bernhard, advises him, analyses laws and works on improving different political and administrative aspects.

Elise Tobler, cares for her son all alone, makes up her life and looks after herself.

Margaretha Bürkli, cares for her son, supports him economically.

Marie Welti cares for Bernhard, ...

Johannes Hirzel, works hard in order to progress economically.

Scene #43 - Sekundarschul affair

"gegenwärtige Katastrophe"

cancels a credit for 1846
makes trip, visits Anna

becomes a bad leg and cannot travel home
is delayed and loses the credit
his household is seized

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Driver -- Action

As soon as Bernhard starts his position in the parish of Pfäffikon, he has to help resolving the peoples problems after a great fire.

When the conflict around Strauss is growing, he feels propelled to accept the leadership of the troops.

When the rumours about "foreing troops" become dangerously serious, he feels he must ring the bells.

When the Dragoner start atacking the rural people, he motivates them to go forward.

When a young girl (Marie) falls in love with her, he engages in this love relationship without considerations of the consequences.

When everything seems to become more complicated, he feels that he can only give up, and takes his life.

Overall: Throughline -- Situation

Bernhard Hirzel becomes active, looks for opportunities to apply his talent and to get involved in concret needs of his time. He teaches, he councils, he leads the people to where he believes they want and need to go.

Bluntschli, supports his friend Bernhard, advices him, analyses laws and works on improving different political and administrative aspects.

Elise Tobler, cares for her son all alone, makes up her life and looks after herself.

Margaretha Bürkli, cares for her son, supports him economically.

Marie Welti cares for Bernhard, ...

Johannes Hirzel, works hard in order to progress economically.

Scene #44 - escape from home

now he tries to leave home, but how?

Marie takes him home and sells her gifts to support him economically.

Bernhard accepts her help.

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Resolve -- Change

Before the Züriputsch, Bernhard believed in the possiblity that he could overcome the family curse, that he is the solution, the savior.

After the Züriputsch, he believes rather to be the problem, that has to eliminated. He thinks that he failed and that he would be unable to fulfil ever life's quest to become different than his father (different in the sense of better).

Scene #45 - monologue

5-6 weeks after Bernhard has written the above he retakes the writing of the letter.

He believes, that during theses 5-6 weeks there was a hope for positive change, that is now almost destroyed.

His father managed to destroy all his credit.

He falls in depressive reflectios.

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Limit -- Optionlock

Bernhard has only a limited number of options to overcome the effects of society's pressure on him.

He tries to adapt, changes his goals, even though this requires limiting his economic resources.

He relies on the parents economic resources.

He finds relieve in carnal love, and romantic love experiences.

He engages in actions which are honoured by the "love of the people".

He is not able to overcome his ideals for pragmatic reasons, he cannot compromise on this.

Overall: Throughline -- Situation

Bernhard Hirzel becomes active, looks for opportunities to apply his talent and to get involved in concret needs of his time. He teaches, he councils, he leads the people to where he believes they want and need to go.

Bluntschli, supports his friend Bernhard, advices him, analyses laws and works on improving different political and administrative aspects.

Elise Tobler, cares for her son all alone, makes up her life and looks after herself.

Margaretha Bürkli, cares for her son, supports him economically.

Marie Welti cares for Bernhard, ...

Johannes Hirzel, works hard in order to progress economically.

Scene #46 - Outlook to Maya

Bernhard believes to have failed all over.

He only sees one option, to fulfil his original promise to give himself as sacrifice in order to redeme the family curse in a honour suicide.

A rational decision for the good, i.e. based on virtue.

Referenced Story Points:

Character and Plot Dynamics: Outcome -- Failure

Bernhard is able to contribute to the will of the people in a decisive moment in the history of Zürich and all Switzerland. But at the end he is not honoured but blamed for it because he does not manage his image will, and underestimates the force of opponents. He neither recognizes the real demands of the people, theirfore their original support becomes more and more split.